

The Lynchburg Virginian.

"The Rights of the States, and the Union of the States."

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1835.

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BY FLETCHER & TOLER.

TERMS.

"The Lynchburg Virginian" is printed twice a week, at \$4 per annum, payable in advance. No paper will be sent until the arrears are paid. **ADVERTISEMENTS** will be inserted at the rate of 50 cents per square, for the first time, and 35 cents for each subsequent insertion. Those for a distance must be paid for previously to their insertion, unless the payment be assumed by some responsible person in Lynchburg. All letters to the Editors must be post paid.

THE WEST.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH CORNS.

THE celebrated ALBION CORN PLASTER affords instant relief, and at the same time dissolves and draws the Corn out by the roots, without the least pain. **CERTIFICATE.**—"To those afflicted with Corns on their feet, I do certify that I have used the Albion Corn Plaster with complete success. Before I had used one box, it completely cured a corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint." **WM. SHAW.** Flushing, L. I. Feb. 24. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELF'S AROMATIC PILLS, FOR FEMALES!

THEY purify the blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and Disinclination to exercise and society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in case of pregnancy, when they must not be taken—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. Price \$1 50 per box.

ALSO—THE CELEBRATED Cambrian Tooth-Ache Pills.

Which give immediate relief, without the least injury to the Teeth. On trial, this will be found one of the best remedies known for this complaint. Price 50 cents.

None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the Sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by **HOWELL, DAVIES, and J. T. & J. E. ROYALL,** Lynchburg.

May 11

New Arrival of Drugs, Medicines, &c.

WE have this day received a full supply of **DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.** direct from the Northern markets, which we can recommend to physicians, mechanics, and the public generally, as fresh, genuine, and of the very best quality. **WE** have also received Raisins, in whole and half boxes; Figs; Prunes; Citron; Preserved Ginger, and other West India Sweetmeats of superior quality; Mace; Nutmeg; Lemon Syrup; Candies of every variety; and many other articles in our line, which will be sold on reasonable terms. Our friends are invited to call, our stock being now nearly complete. **J. T. & J. E. ROYALL,** Sole Agents.

June 4

A CARD.

THE largest assortment of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, ever received in this place, is now opening at the China Establishment of **JOSEPH D. EVANS,** from Europe and the Northern Glass Factories, warranted at Richmond wholesale prices.

Country Merchants will find a LARGE assortment of Common Ware, and the selection well adapted to their sales.

Oct. 19

New Fall and Winter Goods.

JAMES E. HORNER & CO.

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have received a part, and expect daily the balance of a heavy Stock of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, and, in fact, of almost every article of Merchandise** kept in this market. These Goods were selected early in the season, by one of our partners, who has a large share of experience in the purchase of Goods, and are offered with as assurance that they will please in style and prices.

WE invite COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PEDLARS, and all others, buying to sell again, to give us a call, as profits may be made by them on our Wholesale prices.

Domestic Yarn, Jeans, Socks, Wool, Feathers, &c.

WE are anxious to buy all of the above named articles, we can have offered us, and will give liberal prices.

Herrings:

A lot of good Family Herrings at Cost.

J. L. H. & CO.

Sept. 14

FOR SALE.

50,000 LBS. BACON, 100 boxes Candles.

WANTED.

500 BUSH. FLAX-SEED, for which the highest Cash price will be given.

MILLER & ROBERTS.

Aug. 10

A Teacher Wanted.

ONE who can come satisfactorily recommended as to character and qualifications to teach the Latin and Greek, Reading, Writing, Geography, Elements of History, English Grammar, Exercises in Composition and Arithmetic, may obtain a good and profitable School by early application to the subscriber, near Amherst Court House.

J. PETTYJOHN.

A Teacher Wanted.

A MAN from 35 to 40 years of age, of good moral character, and who is well qualified to teach the branches usually taught in this country, may hear of a situation, on application to Mr. John Carey of Lynchburg. Letters must be post paid.

August 31.

BOARDING.

MISS ANN BRYCE can accommodate two or three young ladies with board. Her residence is near Mr. Reid's school.

Sept. 25

BOARDING.

MRS. JAMES can accommodate six or eight young ladies with board. Her residence is near the school.

Sept. 25

seems dark, filthy, and desolate; and high on the trees are the red marks of the great inundation.

The soil of the Arkansas bottoms is inferior to none in the world; and the facilities offered a man for making a living and a fortune there, are nowhere equalled. A poor man comes here, whose necessities have driven him from the States. He has not a cent in the world—nothing but his axe and rifle. He goes into the Arkansas bottom, cuts a few logs, and his neighbors help him raise a hut, with a wooden chimney, daubed with mud. It is summer, he leaves the crannies open; if it is winter, he chinks them with bits of wood, and daubs them with mud. He chops out a hole for a door, and another for a window; splits and hews out some thick slabs, or, as we call them here, *parcheons*, for a floor; hives him out for a month or two, till he earns some corn and two or three hogs, and then turns in to work on his own farm.

He cuts his hogs' ears in some mark or other, turns them out to root for themselves, and goes resolutely to work, chopping timber, grubbing up cane, and performing the various operations necessary to clearing up land. Then you may hear, a mile off, the continual musketry which the cane keeps up in burning, as the air contained in the joints expands and explodes. Having burned up the underbrush and the smaller trees, he *girdles* the larger ones; that is, cuts off a girdle of bark around, for the purpose of deadening them; breaks up his ground a little, and throws in his corn. In four or five years that man will raise twenty bales of cotton and a thousand bushels of corn, and be steadily enlarging his crop and increasing his income.

The Arkansas is a singularly winding river during the whole of its course. The distance from the mouth to Dutch Rock, while it is by land only one hundred and twenty-five miles, is, by water, about three hundred miles. On one side, the river is continually forming new land, while on the other it is continually encroaching upon Father Teller; and, frequently, when a high overflow comes, the river breaks over the neck of a promontory, around which it has made a bend, and forms a new channel, while the old one becomes a lake. Thus, in 1833, it broke across the point of a bottom, about one hundred yards wide at the place, through which the new channel steambots now pass. The channel fifteen miles around the point is filling up. And thus, also, on the south side of the Arkansas, above the fort, are a long chain of lakes, in the former bed of the river.

Below Fort Smith, the Arkansas receives the waters of *Mulberry, Frog Bayou, Horse Head, Spadra, Petit Jean, Point Renner, Cadron, and Paducah creeks*. The three latter are deep, filthy and disgusting bodies of water, sluggish, and resembling the river Styx, or the Dead Sea. The former are very pretty, clear running bodies of water. Below Dutch Rock, the river becomes more sinuous. It receives various creeks on its way down—among others, *Footechee* and *Bayou Metre*. Within twelve miles of the Mississippi, it separates into two channels—the northern called the Cut-off, while the latter preserves the name of Arkansas. The Cut-off is the commonly-used channel. The bottoms on each side low, and the greenness extends to the water's edge. Immediately after entering the Cut-off, you see a change in the water. Instead of the red colour of the Arkansas, it assumes the chalky color of the Mississippi; is cooler and more pleasant. Within a mile or two of the Mississippi, White River comes into the Cut-off from the north. It rises in Missouri, and is called White River, from the extreme clearness of its waters, before Big Black runs into it above its mouth. The junction of White River with the Cut-off is a most singular sight. Here is a mass of red, or chalky water, there a mass of water which seems to be black—boiling and whirling around, and seems as distinct as though the latter was not water but oil. A little further on, and the waters mingle and discharge themselves into the great Mississippi.

Two years ago, in the month of June, the crops were promising in Arkansas. There came a succession of heavy rains, and the river rose to high water mark. The rise was red and salt, and evidently came from the desert prairie. The rains ceased, and the people supposed the rise was over. Suddenly the river began to swell higher and higher. The water came down colder and clearer. The snows had melted on the Rocky Mountains. Higher and higher it rose—fifteen feet at Fort Smith, above high-water mark. The bottoms from Fort Smith to the mouth were overflowed. The river was filled with fragments of houses, dead cattle, huge trees, rushing on to the Mississippi. Cattle, hogs, even deer and bear, unable to escape from the bottoms, were all drowned. Many people built rafts, and placing themselves and their horses upon them, fastened them to trees, and lived out the inundation. The crops were ruined; the whole farms were filled up with sand; and the channel of the river entirely altered. Such is the Arkansas.

I entered the Territory of Arkansas at Fort Smith, which is situated on the Arkansas, on the Indian line. At that time there were no troops there, and the only appearance of a military post about it, were some few old buildings which had served as barracks. It is a place containing three or four stores, and some half a dozen houses; and is very prettily situated on a large bluff on the south side of the river. The country of Crawford, except the river and creeks, is generally lowland, thinly covered with oak timber; and though a large country, it is but thinly settled.

The August election approached, there began a stir in the county on the subject of politics. Candidates were riding in every direction, electioneering; and now and then a hot quarrel took place among the excited partisans. The overflow had covered the little town of Van Buren, and the population thereof, in number about a dozen, had established themselves in booths at the foot of the hill beyond the town; and there, where I rode in one day in June, I found a multitude assembled.

"Holla, stranger!" cried one tall fellow, in a hunting shirt of leather, as I rode up. "Come, 'light—and take a little old rye, my how!"

"That's the master," cried another; "dern my skin, if he can't specify it better nor any of 'em. Master, if you 'll run for the Assembly, dern me if I don't vote for ye."

Twenty such greeted me as I dismounted and made fast my horse. I soon discovered the object of the gathering. There was a barrel set on end, with a board across it, and I at once divined that the rival candidates were to address the people. Lined up the candidates for Congress were there, and found they were not. It was a meeting for the county candidates, whom I saw busy among the people, shaking them by the hand, and making themselves boon companions. It was a perfect Babel.

"Hurra for Sinclair! He's a horse. Who'll

drink Crittenden's liquor! Here goes for Sevier! Good morning, Squire; how's your family? Come up and drink with an old acquaintance, who's a candidate. Bates forever! the people's candidate! He's a horse in a canebreak! Go ahead steamboat! Brown's a roarer! Five dollars on Martin!" Such were some of the cries which struck my ear.

Directly, Martin—one of the candidates for the House of Representatives, a warm Crittenden man, and afterwards elected—mounted the barrel. I assure the reader that he may hear as much oratory in the West on a stump, as in the East in a Court House, or in old Faneuil itself. The impression of oratory soon wears off, and I am inclined to believe that the Western manner of electioneering is to the full as proper, and more honest and open-handed, than the silent canvassing in the East.

Martin is a lawyer, who had quit brick-laying for brief-making and special pleading. He is a man of strong natural good sense, and a sarcastic and satirical humor, which tells well in a candidate. His speech was about half an hour long, and he was succeeded by Judge Bates, a man of great talent, a polished writer, full of classic lore, but no speaker. When he was on the Bench in Arkansas, a lawyer—also formerly a Judge, and of whom I may hereafter speak—named Hall, was in the habit of interlarding his speeches at the bar with frequent Latin quotations. In one case, particularly, he was very profuse of his learning, so much so, that when Bates delivered the opinion of the Court, he did it off hand, in Latin. Hall listened, but only knowing a few quotations learned from law books, he was compelled, to the great amusement of the Bar and the spectators, to require of the Judge to translate his opinion in English.

Bates was succeeded by three other candidates, two of whom were farmers and the third a lawyer—the latter by far the weakest of all. I had expected a display of bombast and noise, and was accordingly surprised by good strong sense, keen satire, and almost an entire freedom from violence and affectation in all the speeches. I was still better pleased when I afterwards saw Crittenden and Sevier—the rival candidates for Congress—meet on the stump. Robert Crittenden is, since dead. He was a brother of John J. Crittenden, Senator from Kentucky, and is universally allowed to have been a more talented man than either of his brothers. I have listened to him frequently, since then, and I esteem him one of the most eloquent men I ever heard. His voice was full and rich, his language copious, strong, and yet brilliant; and he excelled equally in pathos and irony.

I am extending this letter to an unwarrantable length, and with one tale of perilous adventure, by flood, if not by fire, I shall close. In the month of January, 1833, there was an inundation of the Arkansas. I was living at that time opposite Fort Smith, and, in company with my host, got into a pirogue, when the rise was at the highest, and took a trip, like fools, seven miles down the river, to the town of Van Buren aforesaid. After reaching that place, we began to consider—what we had not thought of before—how we were to get back; and the result of our joint consultations was that, as it was impossible to get back in the pirogue, we must return on foot. The first four miles were easily accomplished, as it was over the upland; but at the end of that distance, we arrived at the edge of the bottom, through which we had about three miles to go. It was overflowed in some places to the depth of ten feet. We looked down upon the cane—for it was full of that article—and held another consultation. On we passed, however, and commenced floundering through the water, among the cane. It was generally about deep enough to immerse us to our necks; and when the reader remembers that it was in January, he will doubtless be aware that it was not very pleasant. We had proceeded but a little way, when my companion lost his reckoning, and became lost. He turned from home, and commenced wandering about in every direction, until I took the lead as the oldest woodsman. After proceeding about a mile and a half, with great caution, we came at length to the bank of a little gulch, about fifteen feet wide, as we learned by the break in the cane. Here we halted, and consulted how we should cross. I cannot swim an inch, and nothing was left but to hunt for logs.

We proceeded down the creek until we had found a small one, when I held one end until he straddled it, and *come!* it over; and he did me the same service at the other end. We kept on our way. The ground became more elevated, and just as we got out of the water, we found ourselves on the bank of what is called Garrison's creek—a stream about sixty feet wide. At low water, the banks are twenty-five feet above water; now the water was level with them. We attempted to build a raft, but could only find one log, about twenty feet long, and two others about eight. We stripped some hickory bark and tied them together, and straddled the further end of them—but were no sooner on than the long one toppled over, the short ones went under, and so did I, clothes and all; so we gave up that idea. I then took one of the short logs, put one end under my breast, and tried to cross in that way. It wouldn't do. Over and over went the log, and I got another hounteous ducking. By this time it was getting dark, and the air was growing keen and cold. Just then we heard an axe across the creek, and commenced hallooing, which soon brought a man down, splashing through the water, to the bank of the creek. I advised my companion to go over and hire the man to fell a tree, on which I could cross, and therefore he took the water, with his breast on one end of the long log. He kicked away manfully, and when the end of the log struck the shore, jumped off and swam for it. Having made his bargain with the stranger, he went home, and the latter went again to his house and brought his axe and a brand of fire. In the mean time I was nearly frozen. There was only one place where I could move, and that was in a circle about six feet in diameter, round a tree. On one side there was a man, with a fire flaring near him, chopping away at an oak tree four feet through; and on the other I was parsing round my circle, which I wore as deep, hard and smooth as a buffalo path. At the expiration of about three hours, the tree came down and barely reached the shore. The upper end was covered with water, and I had to get on it—straddle, with the water up to my neck. However, I reached the shore in safety; and though I suffered no inconvenience from sickness, in consequence of my adventure, I learned never to go down river again, in an overflow, without knowing how I was to get back.

Yours,

ALBERT PIKE.

The population of New Orleans may be estimated roughly at 60,000—of those not less than 35,000 are colored persons, about 15,000 of whom are free.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Eight days later from Europe. HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

By the packet ship *Orpheus*, Capt. Berkley, we have Liverpool papers to September 16th, and London to the evening of Sept. 15th. The ship sailed early on the morning of the 17th.

Parliament settled the difficulties between the two Houses by the passage of the Municipal Corporations Bill, with the amendments of the Lords in a modified form, and were prorogued by the King in person, October 11th, with a speech of more than ordinary length.

The affairs of Spain are in a condition of great agitation, the whole tening towards the overthrow of priestly tyranny, and the establishment of the real liberty for which that nation has before so gallantly contended.

The Cotton market was declining and unsettled, the Funds tolerably steady, and commercial affairs generally prosperous.

London, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 15, 7 o'clock.

It was expected that the appointment of Lord Minto as First Lord of the Admiralty would be in the *Gazette* of this evening. It is understood that the appointment has taken place.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, Sept. 8.

A message from the commons, brought up by Mr. Bernal and others, announced that the commons had agreed to their lordships' amendment to the municipal corporation bill. The stamp and assessed taxes bill, the glass duties bill, the charity commissioners bill, and the reform in parliament (Scotland) bill were severally brought from the commons, the amendments of their lordships having been agreed to.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

KING'S SPEECH.

His Majesty proceeded in state this afternoon from St. James's about two o'clock, attended as usual, to prorogue parliament, after a session of unexampled duration. The witness of the morning prevented the assembling of so many persons as are in the habit of crowding the line of procession from the Palace to the entrance of the House of Lords. His Majesty's arrival at the house was announced by the firing a royal salute. The King, surrounded by his great officers of state, having entered the House of Lords, and taken his seat upon the throne, the members of the House of Commons were summoned to appear at the bar by the Usher of the Black Rod. They arrived accordingly in considerable numbers, headed by the Speaker, who addressed his Majesty briefly on the labours of the session; and the royal assent having been given formally to the remaining bill of the session, his Majesty proceeded to read the following gracious speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I find with great satisfaction that the state of public business enables me to relieve you from further attendance, and from the pressure of those duties, which you have performed with so much zeal and assiduity. I receive from all foreign powers satisfactory assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, and I look forward with confidence to the preservation of the general peace, which has been, and will be, the object of my constant solicitude. I lament that the civil contest in the southern provinces of Spain has not been brought to a termination; but, taking a deep interest in the welfare of the Spanish monarchy, I shall continue to direct to that quarter my most anxious attention, in concert with the three powers, with whom I concluded the treaty of quadruple alliance; and I have, in furtherance of the objects of that treaty, exercised the power vested in the legislature, and have granted permission to my subjects to engage in the service of the Queen of Spain. I have concluded with Denmark, Sardinia and Sweden fresh conventions calculated to prevent the traffic in African slaves; I hope soon to receive the ratification of a similar treaty, which has been signed with Spain. I am engaged in negotiations with other powers in Europe and in South America for the same purpose, and I trust that, ere long, the united efforts of all civilized nations will suppress and extinguish this traffic. I perceive with entire approbation that you have directed your attention to the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, and I have cheerfully given my assent to the bill which you have passed for that purpose. I cordially concur in this important measure, which is calculated to allay discontent, to promote peace and union, and to procure for those communities the advantages of responsible government. I greatly rejoice that the internal condition of Ireland has been such as to have permitted you to substitute, for the necessary severity of a law which had been suffered to expire, enactments of a milder character. No part of my duty is more grateful to my feelings than the mitigation of a penal statute in any case in which it can be effected consistently with the maintenance of order and tranquillity.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the supplies. You have provided not only for the expenses of the year, and for the interest upon the large sum awarded to the owners of slaves in my colonial possessions, but also for several unexpected and peculiar claims upon the justice and liberality of the nation. It is most gratifying to observe, that not only have these demands been met without any additional taxation, but that you have made some further progress in reducing the burdens of my people. I am enabled to congratulate you that the terms upon which the loan for the compensation to the proprietors of slaves has been obtained, afford conclusive evidence of the flourishing state of the public credit and of that general confidence which is the result of a determination to fulfil the national engagements, and to maintain inviolable the public faith. My Lords and Gentlemen, I know that I may securely rely upon your loyalty and patriotism, and I feel confident that in returning to your respective counties, and in resuming those functions which you discharge with so much advantage to the community, you will recommend to all classes of your countrymen obedience to the law, attachment to the constitution and a spirit of temperate amendment, which under Divine Providence, are the surest means of preserving the tranquillity and increasing the prosperity which this country enjoys."

Lord Denham then, by the King's command, prorogued the Parliament till Tuesday, the 10th of November next.

London, Sept. 14.—It is currently reported here that two Conferences were held during the last week by our minister respecting the affairs of Spain and at the latter the Russian Ambassador was present, when it was decided that the French intervention should take place, and that forty thousand French troops were to enter Spain.

The news from Spain continues to be unfavorable to the Queen.

It is said, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, that a liberal junta had been formed in Madrid, and the Queen had adhered to it. We do not think the latter part of the report probable; if it be true, she has been driven to this desperate measure by hard necessity, and it is only a prelude to the total destruction of her authority. Insurrections in favour of Don Carlos are taking place in all parts, and desertions both from the French Legion and the English mercenaries are abundant. Espeleta proceeded to raise the siege of Bilbao, in which, according to the *Monitor*, he succeeded. It is reported that the Carate M-rno has been taken, but this partisan has been disposed of in so many ways already, that we are not inclined to pay the report much attention. The constitution of 1812 has been proclaimed at Badajoz.—*London Standard.*

We have received the whole of the Paris papers of Friday and Saturday. On Friday the session of the chambers for 1835, was brought to a close. The royal ordinance for the dissolution was delivered in the Chamber of Peers by M. M. Persil, de Broglie, Duperré, and Maistre. There was a very thin attendance of Peers. The session was closed in the Deputies by M. M. Thiers, Guizot, Humann, and Duchatel. The number of deputies in attendance did not exceed 45. The ceremony was gone through with in the course of a few minutes, after which the chambers rose, and the members dispersed almost simultaneously.

The *Monitor* of Saturday contains a list of thirty new peers who have been ennobled for the active part which they recently took against the republicans. In this list we found seven ex-deputies; eight officers holding high rank in the army; nine lawyers, who are either prefects, or hold government situations in the superior courts. In a word, there are only two among the thirty new peers who are not supported by pensions granted by the government! The design of Louis Philippe is now to govern by the army, and occasionally through the exercise of an unjust prerogative by the Chamber of Peers. The law for abolishing the liberty of the press has already extinguished several political publications in Paris. The *Figaro* may be numbered among its earliest victims. That publication is now no more; and its fate has been shared by a variety of publications in the same style, but of greatly inferior merit. It is supposed that in the course of a week, the new bill will have strangled above an hundred political journals, besides those published in the department of the Seine. This state of things is no longer regarded with indifference by the people. In Paris the populace begin to appear moody and discontented, to a degree very unusual with the citizens of that light-hearted capital. A storm is gathering in France. The King knows this, and is reported to place great reliance on the firmness of the army, which he is strengthening by every means in his power.—*Sun.*

London, Monday evening, Sept. 14.

City, 12 o'clock.

The contents of the Express by the French mail, bring an account of a telegraphic dispatch from Bayonne, of the raising of the blockade by the Carlists on the 6th instant, and on the 7th 9,000 Spaniards entered it. It also brings a report that the Ministry have been changed at Madrid on the arrival there of M. Mendizabal, and that a Liberal Junta had been formed at Madrid, to which the Queen had given her sanction. The various provinces in Spain are still in a state of insurrection.

MARKETS.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Liverpool, Sept. 15, 1835.

After our advices of the 7th instant, our Cotton market became extremely dull, and notwithstanding the continuance of a limited demand, so great a desire was extended to effect sales that a general decline was submitted to, which amounted in the better qualities of American to $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb. and in the inferior to $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb.; all other descriptions being more or less affected, and though during the last two days there has been rather a better feeling and a more regular enquiry, no improvement in prices can be said to have taken place. The sales, since we last addressed you, are estimated at 12,200 bales; the import has been considerable, and our stocks are in consequence gradually increasing.

Tobacco, firm, but the sales have not amounted to more than 50 hds.

Extract of a Letter—CARDIZ, Sept. 4, 1835.

"The people are in arms and declaring for the constitution and 'liberty Americano,' as they term it. The convents have been sacked and friars obliged to fly, and some of them have been killed. The troops are much engaged. It is rumoured that Don Carlos is on the gaining tack. Fruits are scarce and high.

GREECE.—A Bank is about to be established at Athens by a company of English speculators. The rate of interest for loans on landed security will be 8 per cent. of which amount 2 per cent. is to be paid to the Greek Government. At this rate it is likely to be a rich source of revenue. Agricultural produce has been abundant in Greece the present season, exceeding that of any year since the revolution. This gives the population more occupation in gathering their crops, and makes them more quiet.

(Boston Daily Advertiser.

Imprisonment for Debt in England.—In the House of Lords recently, Lord Brougham presented a petition praying that the Imprisonment for Debt bill might pass. Lord Brougham in presenting the petition, admitted that it was not possible to get the bill through Parliament the present session; but he could not help sympathizing with the person whose case was set forth in the petition. The petitioner stated that he had been unjustly confined in prison for thirty-eight years for a debt which he had never contra it d.

(Boston Daily Advertiser.

Steam passage to India.—The first mail from England to India, by way of Alexandria, arrived at Bombay on the 22d of April last, in 50 days. The time required for the passage is 17 days from Falmouth to Malta, 5 days from Malta to Alexandria, 20 days from Alexandria to Bombay, including stoppage.

We are happy to learn, says the Baltimore American, that two of the foreign envoys to this country intend to make Baltimore their place of residence, Baron Roenne, Charge d'Affaires from Prussia, and the Chevalier de Fignerice Morao, Charge d'Affaires from Portugal. These gentlemen with their families have within a few days arrived in Baltimore.